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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JUNE.—The A 1, Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. RENNER, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain RENNER on board, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO SAIL ON THE 4TH PROXIMO.—The A 1 Clipper Ship GEM OF THE OCEAN, for Passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

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FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

4th June 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUFFON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 4th June 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "TAPTEE," THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 4 P. M.

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EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

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Bombay, 4th June 1862.

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Do. Do.	„ 1	6 ½ Tin.
Pates Foies Truffled	„ 4	4 „
Do. Salpea	„ 3	4 „
Do. Larks	„ 3	4 „
Do. Seal	„ 3	4 „
Do. Hare	„ 3	4 „
Do. Fowl	„ 3	4 „
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Sausages	„ 2	4 „
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Truffles	„ 1	8 „
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LOST between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening of the 3rd June instant, between the Bank of Bombay and the Boree Bunder Railway Station, a small Circular Gold Locket containing grey hair; any one who may find the same and will bring it to the English Hotel, Military Square, will (if required) be paid three times the intrinsic value of the Locket.

N. B.—The Locket has a deep indentation on one side.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the removal and deposit of earth, in connection with the laying out of the Agri-Horticultural Society's new Garden on the Mount Estate will be received by the 9 A.M. up to SATURDAY, the 7th inst. For plan and particulars apply to

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
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Society's Office, Town Hall, Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

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FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—
12 reels ½ inch.
12 „ ¾ „
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A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

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PALE SHERRY, Green Seal..... Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... „ 24 „
A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

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THE following Brands of Extra fine Claretz:—

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A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Hard ..... Esq.:
Sing ..... Lafitte Claret, No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
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Champagne "Hoit & Chandon."
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Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
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Brown do.		„	„ 32
Yellow do.		„	„ 42
MADEIRA, very old			
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	„ 28
Do. Do.		Pints	„ 15
Red Seal		Quarts	„ 24
Do. Do.		Pints	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 15
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Mortiet	Quarts	„ 36
Do.	do.	Pints	„ 19
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Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.	„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co.	do.	„	„ 42
CURAÇOA		„	„ 42
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SHERRY BRANDY		„	„ 30
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„
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Rum	Sine old Jamaica	„	„ 30
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Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and by reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
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Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	30
Amontillado, Old	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Black	29
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva	28
Cherry Brandy, finest	15 Flasks
Do. do. Pints	36
Liqueurs of finest qualities.	18

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

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Two millions Sterling

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

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COMMUNICATION BY STEAM AND OTHERWISE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has arranged to run a Steamer twice a month between Kurrachee and Ferozepore. For rates of freight and all further particulars apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Offices, 9 Billiter St. London, 13 Strand Calcutta, McLeod Road Kurrachee, or in Ferozepore and Lahore to Alexander Dunn, and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN.
10, Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and Mooltan.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company's vessels.

Indus, Captain Wardell.
Satlej, Captain Johnston.
Ryfe, Captain Ferguson.
Jhelum, (building.)

Are appointed to sail regularly between Kurrachee and Mooltan, carrying goods for Sukkur and other intermediate stations. For rates of freight and other particulars apply in Kurrachee and the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Offices, McLeod Road; in Mooltan to H. Spencer; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.

Bombay May 1862.

Steam Between Kurrachee and the Upper Indus.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has made arrangements for carrying goods and passengers between Kurrachee and Mithunkee.

The Punjab Government is also making arrangements for the regular transit of Steamers and Flats from Mithunkote to Kalabagh and back; so that goods and passengers from Kurrachee can be forwarded to the Stations situate in Trans Indus.

For rates of freight and all other particulars apply in London to John Bourne, 9 Billiter Street; in Calcutta to John Bessemere, 13 Strand; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Steam Between Calcutta and Allahabad.

The public is respectfully informed that the following vessels of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) intended for the navigation of the Ganges and its tributaries are now in an advanced state of progress, and may be expected shortly to be plying on their stations:—

Ganges,	400 horses power.
Jumna,	400 horses power.
Soane,	120 horses power.
Gogra,	120 horses power.

The Soane and Gogra are vessels of the same power and quality as the Steamer Indus now plying between Calcutta and Kurrachee. The Ganges and Jumna are vessels greatly exceeding in power and carrying capacity any vessels heretofore existing in India, and are intended for the conveyance of large quantities of merchandize at a cheap rate.

The Company undertakes to carry goods from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee to any part of the Punjaub at through rates, and it carries by road and railway as well as by boats on the rivers.

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Street.

Bombay, May, 1862.

Conveyance of Parcels and Merchandize Between England and India.

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has now made arrangements for the reception of parcels and merchandize in England for transmission to any point of India, and for the reception of parcels and merchandize at the principal stations in India for transmission to any part of England.

The main benefit of this organization is that the senders or consignees of goods, whether in England or India, have only to deal with one responsible party to look to for the safe transmission of goods to their several destinations, without the delays and complication incident to previous methods, and without the necessity of employing any intermediate Agency. Further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 9 Billiter Street London, 2 Queen's Terrace Southampton, 13 Strand Calcutta, Macleod Road Kurrachee, or here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
Agent to the Company for Bombay and the Punjaub,
Bombay, May, 1862. 10, Apollo Street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be curative from its first introduction, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered as an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to meet the incident of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—" *We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

No. XX., FOR JUNE 1862.

Is now ready.

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On the Architecture of India.
Lines to Jane.
On the Way Home. Letter No. IV.
An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune.
Lines.
Married Soldiers. A Review.
The Washerwoman's Friend.
Arthur Ellis: a Tale. By Cecil Rutherford.
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Monthly Retrospect.

Annual Subscription, in advance, including Postage in India, Rs. 20 per annum. Single Nos. Rs. 2 each.

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CHESSON & WOODHALL,
28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Fourth Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share on Second Issue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, "LIMITED," are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof, in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MAHOMED JEWA hath contracted to mortgage to SHEET BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM all that Piece or Parcel of Land with the Messuages and Premises standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 274, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 163, situate at Musjeed Bunder, without the Fort; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Public Road leading to the Musjeed Bunder, on the West by a Public Passage, on the North by a Warehouse of Bapoojee Narroujee, and on the South by a Warehouse belonging to Esmail Khundanesy; and also another Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the two Messuages or Premises erected thereon, situate without the Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1645-46-47 and 80, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East side thereof by the Public Road called Bhendy Bazaar and Moombadevi Street, and Parell Road, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Bhoorn Commandant Street, on or towards the North side thereof by the house of Bhoojee Allyjee, and on or towards the South side thereof by the house of Mahadoo Premjee. Any person or persons having any claim on the said property either by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise is and are hereby required to communicate the same to me at my office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort, within ten days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims whatsoever.—Dated this 3rd day of June 1862.

VINAYEKRAO HURRYCHUND,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following valuable Law Books lately received:—

TREATISE ON THE LAW OF MARINE INSURANCE AVERAGE, by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, second edition, 2 vols. 8vo, cloth	Rs. 36	0
TREATISE ON THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP, including 24 applications to JOINT STOCK and other COMPANIES, by N. LINDLEY, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo	„ 31	8
TREATISE OF THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, Cash Notes and Checks, by J. B. BYLES, Serjeant at Law; 7th edition, 8vo, cloth	„ 14	0
PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES, by J. LEWIN, Esq.; fourth edition, rl. 8vo, cloth	„ 21	0
TREATISE OF THE LAW OF MERCHANT SHIPS AND SEAMEN, by CHARLES LORD TENTERDEN, late Chief Justice of England: the tenth edition, by W. SHEE, Serjeant at Law, 8vo	„ 20	0
COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND; in four books, by SIR W. BLACKSTONE. Adapted to the present state of the Law, by R. M. KERR, LL.D., 4 vols. 8vo	„ 40	0
A MANUAL OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE LAW ON WILLS: with Forms, by G. BOOTH, 12mo	„ 2	0
A HANDY BOOK OF THE LAW OF PROPERTY, by LORD ST. LEONARDS, 12mo, cloth	„ 2	4
A HANDYBOOK OF CRIMINAL LAW, by W. C. SLEIGH, Esq., applicable chiefly to Commercial Transactions	„ 1	12
PERILS OF THE SEA and their Effects on POLICIES OF INSURANCE, by L. R. BAILEY, 8vo, cloth	„ 7	0
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PRINCIPLES OF HINDU AND MOHAME

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 4th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16 d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16 d. to 1/2.
Do. Bank Notes ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1/2 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	do. 217/8 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33½
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	418.3.9	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.1.9	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	3,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company			
[illegible]			Rs. 375 dis.
[illegible]			Rs. 500 dis.
[illegible]			Rs. 100 Prem.
[illegible]			40 dis.
[illegible]			40 do.
[illegible]			2 do.
[illegible]			Nominal
[illegible]			Rs. 500 do.
[illegible]			Rs. 150 do.
[illegible]			60 Dis.
[illegible]			Nominal

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	} 95
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 239 Nominal
Carolus	" 259 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£3	0s.	0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds) £1	10s.	0d. nominal.
To London (Cotton) ready £2	5s.	0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) £2	0s.	0d. Nominal
To Hull £2	0s.	0d.
To China	No offert.	
To Clyde	Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 3RD, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	232 to 233
New Surat	"	2 6 to 237
New Dhollera, and Bhownagger	"	236 to 240
New Oomrawtee	"	218 to 240
New Comptah	"	225 to 226
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	200 to 201
New Garree, and Nuggur	"	205 to 210
New Veraval	"	215 to 216
Khandeish	"	200 to 205
New Perateheo	"	218 to 220
New Acoee	"	230 to 232
New Mangalore	"	218 to 240
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		6-3 to 6-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	"	7-4 to 7-5 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	"	32 to 33 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)...	"	37 to 38 nominal.
		26 to 27

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, May 24.)

OUR oil market has remained during the week pretty steady at Rs. 85 @ 86, the latter we give as to-day's quotation. The purchases have been few, and the firmness of the market is mainly attributable to the small quantity of oil coming in.

Exports to date is as follows :—England 2,898 tons against 6,570 same time last year, and to all places 5,166 tons against 8,625.

In other produce there is nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.—No [illegible] in the harbour. The [illegible] *Florida* follows [illegible] will close our Season. There is [illegible] weather as yet, and we hope all [illegible] the first burst of the Monsoon.

We have advices to [illegible] to 17th inst.

There had been a little more demand for cotton, and shorts, and the [illegible] prices gradually [illegible] contracts for new [illegible] over 28,000 candies and [illegible] being delivered continued [illegible]

There were no vessels loading.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	0 8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight ...	"	0 10	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	0 14	0 "
Madras, sight	"	0 8	0 "
3 days' sight ...	"	0 10	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	1 0	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight ...	"	1 12	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	2 0	0 "
London, 6 mths' sight ...	"	2s. 1d.	
3 mths' sight ...	"	2s. 0¾d.	
Sight.....	"	2s. 0¼d.	

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. will be charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN REYCOCK.
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes available in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅛d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will direct Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be realized through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in Bombay, Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation at Kurrachee, payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅜d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅛d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11⅜d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11⅛d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅛d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¼d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11⅜d. "

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, ¼ per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBRIAH, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11½d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11⅛d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¼d.
" On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11⅛d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixed Deposits, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARONO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE. SHIP. COMMANDER. FROM
June 3 Taptee (s) .....Ellison.....Persian Gulf 24 May.

Departures.

DATE. SHIPS COMMANDERS. TO.
June 3 Kennington .....Edwards .....Ceylon.
Perlicles ..... Ferguson ..... Liverpool.
Chance ..... Martin ..... Liverpool.
Carnac (s) ..... Van Wullen...Surat.
Mary Shepherd ..... Budge ..... London.
Phlox (s) ..... Puddicombe...Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, from Persian Gulf.—Captain Etheridge, H. M.'s I. N.; Midshipman Turner, and 16 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—Miss Caroline Smith, and 91 natives.

Per steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—Colonel Petrie, and 68 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Electric*, S. Underwood, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *America*, J. Finlay, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Queen*, [illegible] bound to [illegible]
Ship *Persian Sovereignty*, for Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 3RD JUNE 1862.

For London.

Moravshire.—100 bags Coffee, 600 l. maunds, F. Chambers; 55 cases Chundrooee, 112½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Countess of Yarborough.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 5 cwt., Jooma Natha.

War Spirit.—150 bags Coffee, 225 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 40 bags Coffee, 49½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Burlington.—24½ chests Heerabole, 58¼ cwt., Nemchund Vussonjee.

Earl of Balcarras.—800 bales Cotton, 2,800 cwt., Grey and Co.

For Liverpool.

Barbora.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Heerjee Bhanjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Anundjee Govindjee; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Broughton Hall.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Roganath Leladhur; 16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 21 cases Sundries, W. Johns.

Chevalier.—235 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 25 bales Cotton, 75 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Rising Sun.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Permanund Moolchund.

Themis.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Counland and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87.5 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 60 bale Wool, 180 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

Nell Gwynn.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Sewjee Nensee and Co.; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Megjee Hurjeall.

Tornado.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Fardoonjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy.

Alma.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckhmeedass Hun-raz.

Camperdown.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 2 bundles Sursee Seed, 1 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Viscount Canning.—22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., 15 bales Wools, 45 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 66 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Sewlall Mooeeal.

Royal Saxon.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Kessowjee Waga.

Campbell.—307 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 153 cwt., Dharsee Bhimjee; Loose Guano Crust, 25 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 57 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., Nanjee Madowjee.

Ajmeer.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Euphrates.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Morarjee Puddoomsey; 1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Wookerda Kheisey; loose Buffaloe Horns, 50 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Floating Light.—700 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 350 cwt., Daurjee Purshotum.

Joshua.—375 bales Cotton, 1,312½ cwt., R. J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 375 bales Cotton, 1,312½ cwt., C. Fardoonjee; 600 bags Sursee Seed, 900 cwt., Luckamsee & Sewjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Cotpland and Co.

Africa.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Tanner and Co.

Derigo.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Jaitha Cullianjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Natha Lalljee.

Morning Light.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nursee Endeejee; 220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., Poonsee Veljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulah Morar.

Ann Buckle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leckie and Co.

Covenant.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Soas and Co.

For Hull.

Union.—2,000 bags Linseed, 3500 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Singapore.

Regina.—125 packages Cloves, 169½ cwt., Hunson Ba-loo.

Princess Sooraiya.—8 bales Piece Goods, 268 corges, Ameerbhoy Woomerbhoy.

Wahitool Rahmon.—22 packages Olibanum, 23 cwt., 11 packages Senna Leaves, 20 cwt., 1 package Saffron, 14 lbs., 13 packages Sundries, Hajee Seedeek Oomar.

Asteroid.—200 bundles China Brass Supaca, 234 cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubibhoy : 1 box Printed Books, 7 Nos. Hajee Joaub Noormahomed : 100 bundles Brass Supaca, 118½ cwt., Aladinbhoy Hubibhoy.

Gem of the Ocean.—6 chests Tea, 80 lbs., 1 chest Drawers, S. Tyebjee and Co.

Fort William.—100 casks Sulphur, 300 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'S INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frashard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyrian, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Hall ...	Bombay.
499	Chemnitz, 2 (paddle), Walton ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchinson	Bombay.
201	Comet, 2 (2 gun-boat), Hollingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
295	Cruiser, (2), Mason	River Indus.
1912	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Saunders ...	Persian Gulf.
99	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
374	Khenery, (Lieut.), Mayne ...	River Indus.
225	Supinates, (survey ship), William ...	Out of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
59	Feroz, 13 (paddle), Wood ...	Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Dawes ...	River Indus.
399	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Daysman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Smith ...	Sind.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Kadirwarry, (Lieut.) ...	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Korree, (Lieut.), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
709	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	River Indus.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White..... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Raven, (flat), Ridge Williams...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Wilson ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
358	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
1008	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

876	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May. 19)
393	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 29)
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	(cl. Mar 11)
1310	Istamboul, Donohar—Jennagnie N. Wadia.	(c. l. April 16)
788	Morayshire, Masters—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	
1284	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1162	Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1163	Ajmeer, Asplot—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—Forbes, Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
938	Arcadian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1493	Broughton Hall, Reynolds—Copland & Co.	(c. l. April 12)
639	Barbora, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2153	Bates Family, Hog,—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
680	Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 29)
344	Camperdown, Scrutton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(cl. May 19)
885	Chevalier, Perkins—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Apr 28)
1046	Childwickbury, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.	
1351	Chieftain, Master—Forbes, Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
848	Dalkeith, Flucker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
1152	Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 12)
666	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
735	Health Byrn, Rennie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—S. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1090	Grace Darling, Bear—M. Y. Bhownagrie.	(c. l. April 7)
1593	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
806	Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
1210	Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
894	Lyra, Chewer—B. Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. April 23)
1831	Meteor, Porter—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
2377	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 5)
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
853	Northern Bride, Browne—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 19)
824	Rising Sun, Muckinnon—M.N. Bhownaggaria.	(c. l. May 7)
1109	Sir Edward Sutton, Edwards—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. May 29)
1285	Star of the South, Reisner—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 28)
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Hormasjee.	(c. l. Apr. 23)
774	Strand, Curwin—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
800	Themis, Hodgers—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 7)
1138	Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
839	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 24)
1179	Viscount Canning, Wood—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
990	Zuleika, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
1803	Zoroash, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
	FOR HULL.	
999	Union, Skilling—Brimhall & Co.	
	FOR NEW YORK.	
800	Mogul, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 2)
	FOR BOSTON FOR ORDERS.	
419	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 22)
	FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.	
1800	Bebar (s), G. S. Brooks—P. & O. Co.	
	FOR CHINA.	
1600	Orissa (s), A. Parish—P. & O. Co.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
477	Good Success, Morgan—Sassoon J. J. Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
	FOR SINGAPORE	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richeet—Heerjee Arut.	
1291	Fitzjay Meadows, Carpenter—Veer. (s)	(c. l. May 12)
763	Princess Somawatty, Bey—E. Framjee & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
380	Regina, Brown—Rattonjee Eduljee.	(c. l. June 3)
442	Wadiatool Rahimoo, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutif	(c. l. May 29)
	FOR MADRAS OR COAST.	
830	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FOR TUTICORIN.	
654	Glorioles, Wyeth—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
348	Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.	
473	Asteroid, Gardiner—Heerjee Arut.	(c. l. May 7)
400	Fort William, Sinclair—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
291	Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
327	Prince of Wales, Nicolas—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
495

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A rather serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon near the Dhobie Talao end of the Esplanade. From information that we were enabled to procure on the spot it appears that Lieutenant Keith was driving along in a dog-cart, and when passing by McCollum's Circus a pistol was fired off inside, we suppose that they were rehearsing in the Circus, when the horse which Mr. Keith was driving took fright and ran off in the direction of the Marine Lines. Mr. Keith seeing the perilous position in which he was placed leaped on to one of the vehicles on to the road, and in so doing sustained some rather severe bruises about the head and body. The gorawalla was less fortunate, for the horse running against a well at the corner of the Marine Lines threw the poor fellow out, whereby he received some rather severe injuries. Lieut. Keith and his gorawalla were both taken into the Bible Society's store, where they were promptly attended by Dr. Diver, who dressed their wounds and did everything for the unfortunate sufferers that their case demanded. The horse we believe was secured immediately after the accident happened, and as far as we could ascertain, the animal had not sustained any very severe injury. The dog-cart we heard was rather the worse for the mishap. The injuries received by the sufferers were somewhat severe, but we are glad to be enabled to add were unaccompanied with any dangerous symptoms.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. Tuesday, June 3rd, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. and cloudy, Thermometer 90
BULSAR.—Variable from N. W. with partial clouds.
CAMBAYE.—Not received.
COCHIN.—Not received.
GALLE.—Not received.
GOA.—N. W. light with heavy clouds.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. steady and cloudy.
KURRACHEE.—S. S. W. light.
MAHABLESHWAR.—N. W. light and cloudy, Barometer 5-98 Thermometer 69.
MANGLOR.—Not received.
OOTACAMUND.—Not received.
PAUMBEN.—Not received.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate, sultry and cloudy
N.B.—Interruption with Madras and Coast Line.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on the 2nd instant, at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, before John Macfarlane, Esq, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of a man, named *Shaik Cassum.*

Francisco Dias, a butler in the employ of Dr. Campbell, stated, that the deceased was his master's coachman. On Saturday evening last his master and another gentleman were going out to dine and that they got into the shigram. Witness sat on the box with the deceased who was driving. When they got as far as Dhobie Tallao the lamps were lighted. After passing the Spinning Mills at Tardeo and near Mahaluxumee witness saw another shigram coming in an opposite direction towards them, but it did not appear as if it would run against them. It, however, did come into violent collision with Dr. Campbell's carriage: witness was thrown to the ground by the shock. He saw that the deceased had been thrown down also, and was lying on the ground in front of the gharry by the side of the horse in a speechless state. The gharry was much broken and the horse somewhat injured. Witness went away for the purpose of getting coolies to take the gharry to a coach-builder's and to take the horse home: he was away about ten minutes and when he returned he found that the deceased had been taken away. The deceased had been in his master's service for about two months and a half. During which time witness had never seen him drunk or under the effects of opium. When the accident occurred he seemed to be perfectly sober.

Hormeejee Byramjee stated, about seven o'clock on the evening of the 31st ultimo, while he was driving his father's shigram along the Breach Candy Road in the direction of his own house, he observed a shigram driven by the deceased, coming from the opposite direction. Witness called out "piece, piece," but the deceased did not seem to hear it. Witness immediately pulled the reins, but the deceased did not. His horse being driven at the time very fast. The shigram came into collision with witness's and the shock threw him and another Parsee boy, called Framjee Jamsetjee, who was sitting with him on the coach-box, down to the ground. The deceased and another person with him, were also thrown from their coach-box; and the former sustained injuries to his forehead thereby. Witness was taken into custody and the deceased was taken to the hospital. He was in a state of insensibility when witness saw him. Witness was driving close along the left hand side of the road and could not avoid the collision. His mother and aunt were inside the shigram at the time.

Police Sepoy No. 840, stated, that he was on duty at the time and place in question, when he heard a cry that there had been a collision between two gharries. He ran to the place when he saw the deceased lying on the road. He lifted him up and found that he was insensible. Witness took the deceased to the hospital, and took Hormusjee Byramjee into custody. A small tin box containing opium was found in the deceased's pocket.

Verdict.—Died by reason of injuries sustained by having been thrown from the coach-box of the shigram deceased was driving by the shock of a collision with another gharry. No evidence before the jury to shew which of the drivers was in fault.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 3rd June 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

Bindewal Seedin, was charged with assaulting a woman of the name of Suckoo on Tuesday last.

Complainant stated that she was a courtezan. At about seven o'clock on the evening of the 2nd instant the prisoner came to her house with a bill hook in his hand with which he tried to strike her, but was prevented from doing so by some persons there. He, however, returned soon afterwards with a knife in his hand and rushed at witness to strike her, but was prevented by a police sepoy. He then threatened to kill her and said that "he did not care if he was hanged for it." Witness added that the prisoner kept her, or rather that she kept him.

Several other witnesses were then called who corroborated the evidence of the prosecutrix.

The prisoner, in defence said, that he took the axe for the purpose of breaking the complainant's cot, but denied that he had any intention of hurting her.

HIS WORSHIP, who did not seem inclined to believe the prisoner's story, fined him 40 Rs., in default to be sent to the House of Correction for four months with hard labour.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULTING A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER.—A Maratta, of the name of *Sukaram Godrjee*, was charged with assaulting *Mr. Samuel David Gordon Branch*, a Custom House Officer, while in the execution of his duty on Saturday the 31st of May last.

The prisoner was convicted of the charge preferred against him.

HIS WORSHIP told the prisoner that it was a very serious offence, to obstruct the Custom House Officer while in the execution of his duty, and for which he was liable to be fined 1,000 Rs., however as it appeared that the prisoner's boat had been detained since Saturday, His Worship fined him five rupees only.

THE ROBBERY AT COLABA.—*James Scott*, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, and *James Burnes*, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, were charged with stealing a quantity of plate and other articles, the property of Mr. D. J. Kennelly, valued at upwards of 400 Rs.

Mr. David Joseph Kennelly said.—I am Second Assistant Dock Master, and reside at Colaba. I do not know the prisoners. On the morning of Saturday the 8th of March last, in consequence of information I received, I went to the dispense room in my bungalow and there found the plate chest open and all the articles mentioned in the list missing. I believe these articles now before me to be part of my property that was stolen. On the same day that I missed the articles from the plate chest I found the prisoner safe in a case in my house. I missed it on the Monday following, the case was left, but the contents were gone.

Mr. Henry Bailey, European Police Constable said.—I am doing duty at Colaba. From information I received from a Private of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment named Magnet, I went on the 23rd of May last to the Government Cooperage, in which this property is floating in water in an iron tank there. In consequence of information I received from the Inspector at the Cooperage, I went to the Mazagon Police Office where I received this revolver (also produced) these articles of clothing and the branch of pickluck keys. Thence I went to the House of Correction where I shewed these papers to Scott the first prisoner. He denied all knowledge of the matter at first, but afterwards admitted that he and Burnes had committed the robbery at Mr. Kennelly's. He then took us to a grog-shop in the Fort and said that that was the shop where he sold the plate. The prisoner Burnes denied all knowledge of the robbery, but when I asked him how his trousers came to be found among Mr. Kennelly's property he said he threw them on the Esplanade when he bought others.

Phillip Maghee, a Private belonging to H. M.'s. 33rd Regiment said.—I know the prisoners. I saw them both in the House of Correction. I saw them last there on the 23rd May, while I was a prisoner there myself. I got this note (produced) from the prisoner Scott. He told me if I took the directions on this paper, and went to the Esplanade, I should find some silver plate and knives and forks. On the 23rd when I went back to my Regiment at Colaba, I showed this paper to Mr. Lynch, an officer of our Regiment who had been robbed, and after that I went with the constable to the Esplanade, and there following the directions contained in this letter which I heard him read, we found this box in a tank with water in it. The same day we went to the House of Correction. I was talking to Scott and he told me he had sold a sugar bowl and a jug, and there was a name on one of them. He told me that he had got it as a present from a godmother and that it came from Denmark. He gave me a paper to show where the property had been sold, and next morning I gave that paper to Mr. Forjett.

Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee said.—I am an Inspector of the Deputy Commissary General's Office in charge of tanks now lying near the Government Cooperage on the Esplanade. On the 30th of April last as I was issuing some tanks, and after two tanks had been removed I found these articles of clothing on the top of the third layer of tanks. I sent for a police peon and made him bring them down. Then I saw him bring down this revolver pistol, this powder flask, plated inkstand, two empty earthern chatties, a bottle of toddy, a cleaning rod, bullet mould, and other small articles. I gave those articles to the police peon and next day went to the Mazagon Police Office where I saw all the articles before mentioned.

HIS WORSHIP postponed the further hearing of the case until Friday next, and in the meantime remanded the prisoners to jail.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Tuesday, 3rd June 1862.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT IN TROUBLE.—*Burjorjee Merwanjee*, Third Assistant to the Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder, a man of large property and the highest character, was charged under Section XXXV., Clause I. of the Local Police Act., No. XIII. of 1856, with having in his possession two pieces of timber of the value of rupees 40, there being reason to suspect that they were fraudulently obtained by him. The defendant pleaded *Not Guilty*.

Mr. Cleveland appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case will appear from the following evidence:—*Lieutenant Colonel Edward Wray*, sworn said—I am Agent for Gunpowder, and reside at the Gunpowder Works, Mazagon. I know the defendant by sight. He is my Third Assistant; he lives in a Government house, outside the Powder Works' enclosure but on Government ground. The house is within the Powder Works' premises, all of which are under my control. On the 2nd instant, when on the Powder Works' premises, I received some information from Cursetjee Merwanjee, my Second Assistant, who is the brother of the defendant, in consequence of which I sent for the defendant. The defendant came to me; I told him that some timber had been taken out of the place, that he was accused of taking it, and that I wanted to know all about it. I went to where the timber was said to have been taken from. The defendant and some native policemen accompanied me there; and I saw in the wood on the east side of the works, near the sea, a deep furrow, being the mark where a piece of timber had been taken; near this is a place where the dead bodies of cattle are buried. The defendant then told me that he had put a piece of wood there two or three days before to soak, in order to season it, and that he had afterwards taken it to his own house. He said he had brought it from his garden, which is about 300 C. yards off. I went to the garden to examine the spot from which he said he had taken it, to see if there were any marks on the paths by which it must have been brought. There was not a vestige of a search on any of the goods. I then went with him to his house to examine two pieces of wood which I had heard were there, to see if I could recognise them as part of the wood which I knew he had in his garden. I saw there three pieces of wood. One, the smaller piece, was on the ground in his compound; one a very large log, was propped upon sticks; and a third, a piece of blackwood, was half sawn up into planks; it was also on a frame. The other two pieces had their ends cut off; they were pieces of jungle wood. The large piece was wet at one end. I had some conversation with the defendant about the wood, and he said all the pieces of wood were his own property. On the same day, when in my office, a man named Muccoond told me in the presence and hearing of the defendant that on the preceding Sunday he had assisted in taking a log from the marsh to the defendant's house. I took Muccoond to the marsh with the prisoner, and he pointed out the spot in the marsh from whence he said it had been taken. This spot was quite in a different place from that which the defendant admitted the other pieces had been taken. I saw there the mark of another log having been pulled out of the water. The defendant was present, and denied all knowledge of the second log. When I was at the defendant's house, as before stated, the defendant told me that he had sold in the bazar two or three days before the log of wood which he admitted he had taken from the marsh. I desired him to try and find it, and sent the police to assist him. The person he sent brought the spar of a ship. I did not consider the defendant's explanation satisfactory, so I suspended him from his appointment, and reported him to Government. I never saw these pieces of timber in the marsh. I saw two pieces of timber in a well in the defendant's garden and one loose: there may have been a fourth, but there was certainly not a fifth piece. Pieces of timber are frequently washed up on the Gunpowder Works' premises. I have no orders of Government about pieces of timber so washed upon the premises; but I always hand them over to the police. I estimate the value of these pieces of timber at 40 rupees. All these pieces of timber are now in the yard of this (police) office. I cannot swear to the plank pieces. The defendant had no authority to take any timber to his house found washed on the shore of the Powder Works.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—Defendant has a general superintendance of the works and distribution of coolees: but he has nothing to do with wood or carpenters. The letter now shown to me is in my handwriting. The letters must have been written some time ago, I think about six months ago. Defendant for a number of years has had permission to have a garden in the corner of the Powder Works' premises. About six months ago, thinking that his own well might be advantageously used for the roads, I assisted him to put up a mote to lig well. He found the wood, and that wood is in the garden at the present moment. I cannot swear that the wood the subject of this prosecution, was not purchased by defendant and brought there. The order now shown to me is in my handwriting. Defendant and all his family have borne first rate characters from time immemorial. The first information on his subject was given to me by defendant's brother, who is at enmity with defendant. It is probable, but I am not aware of it, that defendant has obtained permission from Colonel Wrosham to build in a corner of the Powder Works. I had never seen the wood before; I saw it in defendant's house.

Mr. Barton made a very able defence, showing that the accused had obtained possession of the timber by purchase, and that the prosecution was got up by the brother who was in enmity with him.

HIS WORSHIP delivered a careful and elaborate judgment, the substance of which was first that the fraudulent knowledge was not even attempted to be proved on behalf of the prosecution, and secondly that the allegation set up by the prosecution of the wood in question having been drifted on shore at all was not proved by any one, and was only attempted to be proved by Cursetjee, the brother and enemy of the accused, consequently here the prosecution failed. His Worship here quoted some cases with regard to the possession of alleged stolen property, and also alluded to a case on Roscoe's Criminal Evidence referred to by the learned counsel for the accused. For the prisoner placed in the position he was, to prove how he became possessed is difficult, but, however, he had done it, he had produced three receipts which were positively sworn to, and Cannoo, a servant in the Powder Works for thirty years, said he remembered the smaller log in prisoner's possession for years. There were some unproved suspicious circumstances about a book, though not the defendant's book however, so His Worship did not, under the circumstances, lay much stress on that. In a case of this kind character must and ought to have great weight, and amongst others the prosecutor had given the defendant a high character. His Worship could not agree that the prosecution was vindictive, but he was bound under all the circumstances to acquit the accused.—*Acquitted and discharged.*

Mr. Barton applied for all the wood seized by the police which was ordered to be given up.

SECTARIAN DISPUTES.—In the case of the Rev. Mr. Lobo, Mr. Barton, who appeared for the prosecution, said he had considered the case which appeared to him to be a quarrel between two sects of the same religion, and he did not think it seemly, particularly as no great harm had been done, that this litigation should continue, if Mr. Macfarlane who appeared for the defendants would give an undertaking that this, the learned gentleman's Reverend client, now an old man, should be guarded from insult and annoyance until at least the law given from the Supreme Court Bench should be known. His Mr. Barton, under the instructions of his client, would not press the charge any further.

After some discussion, in which both advocates joined, the required promise was given, and Mr. Barton withdrew the case from the Court.

LAW.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Tuesday, 3rd June 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HOSE, ESQ.

Hajee Salay Mahomed Tar Mahomed vs. J. M. William, Master of the ship "Gem of the Ocean."

Mr. Leathem appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant in person.

The summons described the action to be for Rs. 348-8, being the value at Rs. 5-8 per bag, of 63 bags of rice short delivered by the defendant to plaintiff from the ship *Gem of the Ocean*, as her bill of lading signed by the former on the 28th February 1862.

Plaintiff, on being examined, stated that he received a consignment of 900 bags of rice from Calcutta by the ship *Gem of the Ocean*, of which defendant is the master. He produced the bill of lading signed by the defendant. Of the 348 he received only 285 bags which were landed and delivered to him in good order by the muccadum of the charterer of the vessel, Hajee Mahomed Seedick. He applied to the captain for the 63 bags not delivered, and the captain referred him to the charterer. The charterer, however, declined to make good the damage. He had sold the bags "to arrive" at Rs. 5-8 the market price.

Defendant said that the ship had been chartered at Calcutta by one Hajee Mahomed Seedick who relet a portion of it to the agent of the plaintiff. On the arrival of the ship in Bombay, in order to expedite the discharge of the cargo, he allowed the charterer to land the whole of the cargo and then to apportion it out to the different consignees. He possessed receipts given to him by the muccadum of the charterer shewing that all the 348 bags were delivered to the latter, and he therefore considered himself released from all liability.

His Honor observed that so far as the consignee was concerned, the bill of lading was strong evidence of contract in his favour, that the defendant undertook to deliver to him the bags in good order, and that therefore the defendant's plea of non-liability was no defence unless he shewed that there was a special contract between the consignee and the charterer by which the latter undertook the liability. The defendant might have a remedy against the charterer, but he was responsible to the consignee.

Defendant demurred to the costs, alleging that he would have paid the amount if a bill had been sent to him. That plaintiff sent to him a lawyer's notice, instead of a bill.

His Honor remarked that the general rule was for a debtor to find out the creditor, and that the lawyer's notice was sufficient demand of payment.

His Honor in giving judgment said that the evidence shewed that plaintiff received only 285 bags instead of 348 bags consigned to him. Defendant, however, had no evidence, but he alleged that he delivered the whole of the cargo, including the 63 bags, to the muccadum of the charterer. In the absence of a special contract to shew that the charterer, and not the captain, was responsible to the consignee, defendant's plea was no answer to this action. Plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for the full amount claimed. *Verdict for the plaintiff: Advocate's costs allowed.*

Hajee Rahim Toola vs. Ally Meeah, Nacoda of the Barque "Lady Franklin."

Mr. Cumroodin for plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for defendant.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover damages to the amount of Rupees 155 for non-delivery of 28 bags of rice out of a consignment by the barque *Lady Franklin*, of which defendant is the nacoda or master.

Defendant claimed protection under the exceptional clause of the bill of lading, alleging that the damage was caused by the perils of the seas, that the marks were obliterated from the damaged bags which are at present lying at the Custom-House, and which were offered to the plaintiff who refused to take delivery of them.

It appeared in evidence that out of 516 bags of rice consigned to plaintiff from Calcutta by the *Lady Franklin*, 490 bags were received by him and that there still remained 28 bags which were not delivered to him. These 28 bags were lying at the Custom-House, but plaintiff refused to receive them as they were not the same as those consigned to him. It appeared also that the cargo included 250 bags of *kutcha* rice consigned to one Hajee Hubeeb, while the rest of the bags contained *pucka* rice, and that the whole of the 250 bags were delivered to Hajee Hubeeb with the exception of 8 bags which are still lying at the Custom-House. Defendant was unable to shew whether the 28 bags offered to plaintiff contained *kutcha* or *pucka* rice, but was unable to prove that those 28 bags which were tendered to the plaintiff were those consigned to the latter by the vessel. The consequence was that plaintiff was not bound to take delivery of these bags. The Court was of opinion that the least the defendant could have done was to have satisfied the plaintiff that they were a portion of the consignment. But the defendant was unable to do that, for it appeared that the marks on nearly 1100 bags of rice consigned to different parties had been obliterated, and that the bags were indiscriminately taken delivery of by the consignees. It was not improbable that the 28 bags might have been delivered to the other consignees, and the Court was of opinion that plaintiff was under no obligation to take delivery of the bags which were not shewn to be a portion of his consignment. Defendant having failed to deliver them, the Court decreed that he must pay their value. —*Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed: Advocate's costs allowed.*

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

KURRACHEE, 26*th May* 1862.

A RECENT terrific sensation among the Parsee community deserves a passing notice. It appears then, that a lad of the Zorastrian persuasion, of unblemished reputation and respectable parentage, educated in the Church Mission School, firmly believing that the Christian religion was the only true one, and by which alone eternal salvation could be attained, resolved to abjure his creed, and undergo a little "mental laceration," as the great moralist terms a renunciation of Romanism for the Church of England. Heroically forsaking father, brothers, near relatives and bosom friends, he made his exit from Kurrachee *incognito*, for the purpose of placing himself under the spiritual protection of Dr. John Wilson. The disconsolate father and father-in-law wept most bitterly for the strayed sheep; but their agonised feelings knew no bounds when they were placed in possession of a laconic telegram, announcing the youth's intentions. Parsee friends, with sundry biting invectives against Missionaries and Gospel teachers, endeavoured to console the unhappy parent by declaring their belief, that the scapegrace would "think better of it" when he comes to his proper senses, and return a penitent to his fond home. But, no! the inexorable parent refused to be comforted, and forthwith started for your city to reclaim the misguided youth. It is hoped, however, the lad will stand firm, and be deaf to the entreaties of friends, and the expostulations of a parent. It is extraordinary that our neophyte, though manifesting a partiality for the Episcopal Church, should at last desire to become a Protestant of the Presbyterian Church.

A smart shower of rain fell early yesterday morning at Kearmaree and Munora. More rain is expected, as thick dark clouds are gathering around us. The weather is increasing in heat, and a fall of rain is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

It behoves the local authorities to adopt precautionary measures at once for the destruction of all pariah dogs seen prowling about the camp and town; otherwise we shall, some of these odd days, certainly have to chronicle a few deaths from bites from mad dogs. The Fouzdar, who has an exalted notion of his position, has, with cool effrontery, publicly contradicted the assertions of parties who have actually witnessed dogs in the town betraying symptoms of incipient madness; but our exalted functionary appears to be deaf to complaints which have reached the public through the media of the local prints as to the mischief which might result from neglect in the issue of the necessary orders. Peradventure he wishes to see an animal in the worst stage of confirmed hydrophobia to be convinced on the point. In the meantime, the presiding genius of (the) "Our Paper" has treated us to a medical dissertation as to the best and most rational mode of treatment in cases of hydrophobia; and as he has taken so much gratuitous trouble to enlighten his European readers, it would not be much to have his article translated into the Vernacular, and posted in conspicuous places for the especial benefit of the natives.

In anticipation of the monsoons, the railway officials have ordered the line to be inspected, and the culverts and embankments to be put in an efficient state of repair; but from the number of laborers at work, one is inclined to think that the Chief Engineer is practicing economy with a vengeance. Reckless expenditure and a superlative contempt of accurate estimates and contingent bills, characterized the working of the railway staff at the commencement of the railway four years ago; and now, having learnt experience from the past, they have fallen into the opposite extreme, and have adopted the clipping system, the detrimental effects of which will be observable ere a year has passed over.

The time of departure of the evening trains from the terminal stations has been conveniently altered from 7 to 9 o'clock. These trains carry good loads of both goods and passengers; and people hence conclude, that the rail will soon be a complete success. But they apparently forget to notice the proportionate decrease in the amount of merchandise and number of passengers conveyed by the morning trains; so much is the decrease, that it is a question whether or not they should cease running. Yesterday morning, there was a beggarly train, there being no less than eighteen empty trucks, the remainder being loaded with laborers' baskets and iron carriage wheels, while the passenger carriages were literally empty! So much then for the vaunted success of the rail in a financial point of view! The much talked of machinery for the Karree Steam Ferry is not yet incomplete, and will be so for the next six months: and the same may be said of the station carriage and goods' sheds. One hears of costly station buildings as if each station were nothing but a parterre of blooming flowers; while the refreshment rooms are all but pot-houses, the floors of which are paved with brick-tiled bricks, and the rooms filled with the odorous fumes of tobacco. But what I have said is *Qaum' suff.* Let me speed on to—

Mendacity, which is on the increase, especially in the town, and the circumstance must be taken as a proof of the lucrative nature of the profession. Our beggars, healthy and robust, wander about during the day, and at night practice thieving! These vagabonds are nought else but incorrigible sluggards, and arresting them, and compelling them to work on the roads, would, I fancy, serve as an efficacious corrective of idle and thieving propensities; while an asylum should be built for those whose indigence has been occasioned by infirmities, and old age. It is but just that the lame and the blind and others incapable of manual labor, should be provided for; and the strong and healthy vagabonds pernicious as they are to the police and the public as to morality, should be made to work for their daily labour. It is the Parsees who encourage the class; and if their benevolence is not restricted within proper bounds, we shall have in time an inundation of prodigious crowds of unfortunate, idle, and pilfering wretches. Enough for the present.

MHOW, 26*th May* 1862.*

THE sudden death of Regimental Serjeant Major Lilley, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, calls loudly for enquiry; and enquiry must be had, open and public. This man has been deliberately sacrificed, and there has been all but a second sacrifice in Troop Serjeant Major Wakefield; in fact, this latter man's life, from all I can learn, is not yet safe. What have these men done?—is the general cry here. Law, civil and military, has been openly and in the most wanton manner violated. Sir Hugh Rose is hardly the man to look over this—three most respectable non-commissioned officers incarcerated, without trial with sentries over them night and day, for upwards of a month. Was there ever such a thing heard in a civilized land? What has our British army come to?—is this the way our British soldier to be treated? Who ordered this punishment? By whose sanction was it carried out? The public must know this; we demand to know it, and Serjeant Major Lilley's friends in England will demand it. I hear there was an order issued by the Commanding Officer of the 6th Dragoons yesterday, too late for the unfortunate Lilley—he, poor man, was then dead and buried—saying that the *cause* that required these men's close confinement ceased on Saturday, so they, (that is I suppose such as were living) were now to be in arrest at large. What we want to know is, why has one man been sacrificed and another brought to the verge of insanity? (for the latter man went into hospital distracted, on hearing of the death of his comrade.) What had they done? and if they had committed any offence why were they not tried? That is what the public must know: no Lynch law now-a-days. If Lieutenant Colonel Crawley is unable to command the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, as those whom he succeeded managed to do, in God's name relieve him at once. The unfortunate Lilley, they say, died literally heart-broken, all three of these valuable non-commissioned officers a little more than a month ago, were hale, strong, robust soldiers; now what are they? One in his grave, another raving in the hospital, the third looking sickly, and emaciated, unfit for anything—sad times these for the 6th Dragoons—I say again, Sir, enquiry, into this deed of death, must be at once had, and nothing short of a most searching enquiry, can or will satisfy the public. We don't want enquiry into Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's conduct alone, your Reporter gives us that, in the Proceedings of the Monster Court Martial. Military Law, what is it? Who wields it? Do the Articles of War mean what is written in them? Is a reign of terror to be the order of the day?—*Deccan Herald, June* 2.

* We shall not publish any more letters in the *Herald* connected with this Court-Martial if duplicates are sent to other papers.—ED. *B. H.*

POONA.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the Post Master General that the postal arrangements are becoming most unsatisfactory. The Bombay papers, which we ought to have received on Saturday evening were not delivered in Poona until Sunday morning. Altogether great irregularity prevails, and the sooner Dr. Impey enquires into the matter, the better will it be for all parties. That our Post Master General is enterprizing is unfortunately no doubt, but in this weather the best of us require the spur, and to confess the truth, we had a bad night's rest on Saturday evening in consequence of not receiving the Presidency papers. We were haunted with the idea that something had occurred to Bombay; that the dailies had gone into hospital; that *Dhobie Talao* had been *washed away*, and that pressen and manjies had conspired to overwhelm us. When we awoke the state of things was more favourable than we had imagined—the *Times of India* and *Gazette* were waiting for us; but as they kept us from church, they had probably better not have arrived until the evening. Dr. Impey is involved in this business, and if we get into any difficulty hereafter, we shall of course refer to him. It is really too bad that, with railway communication between Poona and Bombay twice a day, we should be subjected to annoyances like the one under notice.—*Deccan Herald, June* 2.

ALL the Chiefs of Sattara are about to congratulate the Governor on his promotion to supreme power.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE are glad to notice that the Chamber of Commerce have recognised the important services rendered by Mr. Paterson Saunders, Senior, who it will be remembered, was deputed to report specially upon the facilities for cultivating Cotton in this Presidency. The task was a difficult one, and required special qualifications; but Mr. Saunders has proved that he possessed them in an eminent degree. A thorough knowledge of the language and country enabled him to prosecute his enquiries most effectually. The reports, which have already been made public, fully confirm a reputation which Mr. Saunders has for some time enjoyed. That on Oudh, especially, was deserving of commendation. The gentleman just now conveyed to Mr. Saunders their approval of the manner in which his mission has been fulfilled, and the Chamber of Commerce have also felt it their duty to endorse most fully the opinions of the government. Mr. Saunders left for England by the steamer of the 23rd instant, and it will be no doubt be gratifying to him to find that his services have been appreciated.—*Hurkaru, May* 28.

CEYLON.

IT is very seldom that the Monsoon has held back so long. The state of the weather and the sea, resembles more that of the months of February and March than the latter end of May. During the past week, we experienced a few squalls at night, accompanied with passing showers and much thunder and lightning; but the days have been remarkable for the cloudless serenity of the sky. Our shipping operations have been nearly stopped; and the unusually fine weather has enabled this to be done without the hurry that generally attends the close of the season.—*Courier, May* 24.

THE dictates of humanity prompt us to draw the attention of Medical men to a disease indigen us to this Coast, and which appears to be awfully fatal in its results. To our own knowledge, we have seen as yet known a case successfully dealt with by Medical art. The subject once attacked, there appears no chance of a radical cure. All that Medicine has hitherto been able to achieve, at all events on this Coast, is partially to arrest its progress; but after lingering on for a time, the patient sinks into a state of complete exhaustion, and finally falls a victim to the scourge.

It would be well if any of our able Medical men located in these parts turned their mind and talents to the successful treatment of *Diabetes* which has hitherto proved so formidable to natives. The disease appears to be seldom or never known among the European or East Indian residents; and this fact leads us to the supposition that its causes proceed from diet and the manner of living. It appears to us that men of extremely abstemious habits, and who live principally on vegetable food, are more liable to the disease than those who partake freely of animal food and stimulants.

Of late there has been a good deal written on the disease peculiar to this Coast, and we would suggest to the writers the desirability of making this a subject of enquiry with a view to the discovery of the etiology and proper treatment of the disease.

The Madras Quarterly Journal has already done good service to the cause of humanity and the advancement of Medical science; but we hope one day or another to see the elucidation of a malady which, as far as our experience goes, has baffled the efforts of medical men who have been brought in contact with it professionally.

We would scarcely have ventured upon a topic of this nature in our paper, but for the appalling prevalence of diabetes in Malabar and the extent of mortality which yearly results from the disease. It is painful to contemplate the amount of unhappiness and misery alike to the patient and his anxious relatives, arising from the consciousness of the approaching fate which past experience of other cases renders only too certain.

To discover the means of grappling successfully with this visitation of this nature is well worthy of the best efforts of the faculty. The correct solution of this difficult question, calculated as it is to relieve a vast amount of human suffering and misery, will in our humble opinion enhance the estimation of medical men, and reflect more credit on the profession than uninteresting dissertations on subjects of no public utility, or the revival of medical curiosities, and absurd theories which have been justly exploded ages ago by the wisdom consent of mankind.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE have received a (Persian) letter this morning from Peshawur, from a well informed source, giving a sketch of the course of Affghan affairs since the move in that country took place. It is merely a repetition of our own intelligence; the only new thing mentioned is a report that was current among the native population at Peshawur, that Gurrishk had fallen into the hands of Ahmed Jan. As yet we had heard and recorded only the battle that took place between the Candahar division of the Dost's Army and Ahmed Jan, which resulted in the defeat of the former. The writer of the letter before us says, Ahmed Jan followed up his victory by taking Gurrishk. It was this battle no doubt, that was magnified by bazar rumour into a report of the Dost, having been defeated, and driven back from Candahar.

The Government are very unwise not to disclose their policy, and to allay the prevailing excitement by showing the Asiatic world that treaties with the British Government are meant to be kept.

The writer of the letter before us, calls the people with Ahmed Jan, Khorasanees.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 29.

LAHORE.

FROM our Lahore Correspondent we hear:—

"The Collector of Cawnpore has, I believe, written up to the effect that he can prove that the Pandoo Rung Rao, now proceeding towards Cawnpore under charge of Mr. P. A. Rattigan, has been guilty of several heinous crimes in addition to waging war against us during the mutiny; and that Tantia Topee was only commander of the rebel forces in name, whereas this miscreant was the moving spirit. This Pandoo Rung Rao is the son of Lala Lee Rao, and is consequently the nephew of the Nana and Balla Rao. I wonder how Government intend rewarding the informer who gave notice of the Rao's presence at Chunderee. He is a man of respectable family, and his father, up to the time of his death, was employed in Holkar's court on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. I think he is fully entitled to the reward offered by Government for the capture of the Rao, which I am informed was Rs 10,000. Mr. Mac-Nabb, the Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, has written strongly in his favor, and I have no doubt, but Sir Robert will move the Calcutta Government to grant the above reward. Indeed, it will be the worst policy imaginable, not to do so; for the Government would thus lose credit among those who are willing to serve it in the hope of pecuniary advantages, and in this particular case, embitter one against us whose fidelity we must do our utmost to secure. I hope to be able to give a more detailed account of the Rao's atrocities in my next, but perhaps it may be as well to state before I pass to another subject, that some followers of the Rao were with him at his capture, contrived to make their escape, and are now wandering about in disguise, with what intent it is not difficult to comprehend. The police officers of the several districts should be well on their watch, for there is no doubt but these wretches will endeavour to excite the people as they travel along.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 28.

INDIAN PRESS.

STATE PAPERS.

(*From the Englishman, May* 26.)

AT last we seem to be in a fair way of obtaining a complete collection of the various Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds connected with the establishment of the British Empire in India. The first volume, generally understood to have been completed by Mr. Aitchison, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department has just been issued from the press; and in the entire collection he completed the satisfactory manner as it has commenced, we may emphatically say that it will form the most valuable aid to the Indian statesman and Indian historian that has hitherto been given to the world.

Two points may be especially noticed in reference to the work before us. In the first place remark that the arrangement is partly territorial and partly chronological. The first volume, for instance, contains the treaties relating to Bengal, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago; those belonging to each territory being grouped by themselves in chronological order, and thus affording the most ample facilities for reference; secondly, the work includes clear and concise narratives by the compiler, sufficient to explain the circumstances under which each treaty was concluded, without overloading the work with useless detail. Maps also have been introduced by which the reader is enabled, at a glance, to apprehend the effect of each treaty, and the present state of existing relations with Native powers. With such helps as these, we may hope that Indian treaties will be better understood and, consequently, better kept, than they have been at certain epochs in the British rule; but this is a vexed question, one that we care not to discuss here. The contents of the present volume, though highly important in themselves, do not present, perhaps, so many features of historical interest as may be expected in future portions of the collection. The treaties connected with Bengal are few in number, and their importance virtually closed with the grant of the Dewanee, nearly a century ago. The remainder are mostly commercial treaties, throwing considerable light upon the recent rapid extension of the British power in the Eastern seas, but presenting few points of diplomatic or political interest. We look forward with much hope to a complete publication of the treaties concluded with Scindia and Lord Wellesley, and the Marquis of Hastings, as well as those relating to the provinces on our North-Western frontier, which we believe will be found the most interesting and important of all. In connection with this subject, we cannot but congratulate the public upon the great advance that has been made in the present day in the publication of original documents and records connected with India. In the olden time it was customary either to keep public papers with the utmost secrecy, or else to publish them in such a heavy form that they were wholly unreadable, and with such utmost omissions as to render them utterly valueless. Occasionally some of the late Company's servants were permitted to consult the records, but very few in the present day, excepting perhaps Mr. Kaye, have succeeded in securing both the interest and confidence of their readers. Mr. Thornton, indeed, was employed to write the history of British India from original authorities, but only succeeded in compiling one of the dullest and most one-sided histories that was ever produced of this or any other country. Let us now hope that a new era is dawning upon the literature of India, and that the judicious publication of original documents will attract the attention of writers capable of digesting their contents, and of exhibiting the interest of those records, in the history of this ill-used and much neglected Empire.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(*From the Friend of India, May* 22.)

THERE are few administrative experiments so important and there is perhaps none so difficult, as that of training the natives of India to self-government. Any one thing like healthy self-government is impossible so long as caste exists. But to wait until caste is destroyed would be to abandon the experiment altogether. A superstition may fall in a few years like the barbarous rites of the Polynesians, but a social custom based on a superstition and further buttressed with all the pride of birth is under an age. Within the limits allowed by caste, that is in guilds, mohullas or parishes, and villages, self-government has always existed among the Hindoos. But there it is stereotyped; development is impossible. The only destruction of caste will be Christianity, but the effort after self-government cannot be postponed till India is converted, because all the government forms part of the preparation for the great future of a christianised national life. The curse of the native church at this moment is its inability to govern itself, and the unconscious tendency of its missionaries is to keep it in leading-strings too long. We see in the present infantile state of native church on a small scale what all India would be if the experiment of self-government were postponed till Christianity prevailed.

The result of the attempts we have made during the past year, has not been so discouraging as was anticipated. The three forms in which self-government is conferred on the people of India are, politically, in the extension of a few chief men to the Legislative Councils judicially, in the creation of Honorary Magistrates; and municipally, in the attempt to form town councils in the chief cities. We have before seen how promising the first part of the experiment has been,

are in demand, and must be provided. Without the necessity of disturbing in the slightest degree either the investment in Government securities or calling on the Treasury for the aid of a single rupee, every note tendered would have been most promptly met and paid in silver from the reserve in the hands of the Currency Commissioner, for it will be observed that the outstanding circulation, when the drain ceased on 2nd February, differed in no material degree from the amount on 8th September preceding.

We now leave our readers to judge how far Mr. Baillie is justified in holding the following language. "The Indian Government have devised and actually carried into effect a plan, he presumed under the presiding genius of Mr. Laing, far more dangerous than the scheme of Mr. Wilson, providing as it did that Government notes should be issued on the security alone of Government securities." After such a display of ignorance in high places is it to be wondered at that so much misconception should be exhibited by "Poorub" and kindred writers? Mr. Baillie however complains "of the enormous rise of 10 per cent. in the price of the Bank Stock, upon the transaction between Government and the Bank becoming known." On every consideration we prefer the Bank of Bengal shares being at a high premium to the lamentable effect produced on their marketable value when Mr. Wilson in Hounslow fashion" called on the Bank to stand and deliver. Shrouding himself in impenetrable mystery, like another Oracle of Delphi, he declined to speak or give the slightest information to the Bank until "the exigencies of the state allowed of his doing" with propriety." Need it be wondered at that the Bank's shares fell to par? The Bank of Bengal as a quasi-governmental Bank, long bore all the inconveniences and responsibilities without reaping the full and legitimate advantages of being what it now in reality is—the Government Bank. That its shares on the bare announcement of closer relations having been [illegible] out-stripped or [illegible] Government securities and [illegible] is hardly to be wondered [illegible] ngress with us in thinking [illegible] Government and [illegible] most like- [illegible] stock having st[illegible] high position in the market. Even now, although quoted cent per cent on the par value, it is far [illegible] most recently established banking institutions [illegible] as regards both the rate of dividend and price [illegible] the Bank under the [illegible]ess of every [illegible] understanding. Like the Oriental Bank whose interests are indissolubly bound up with India, we are not the less satisfied that the Bank of Bengal, whose business is confined within well defined limits, should occupy a stable and commanding position.

In his despatch of 26th March 1860 Sir Charles Wood wishes it to be understood that Government, in sanctioning the introduction of a circulation of Government notes, had resolved to keep it altogether distinct from any banking operations, and to confine the functions of the Currency Commissioners to exchange notes for silver and *vice versa*. In no other respect that we can discover does the agreement with the Bank conflict with the instructions of the Secretary of State or with the most literal interpretation of the Currency Act. In modifying to some extent these instructions we venture to affirm that Mr. Laing has exercised sound discretion. If in England the public convenience has been consulted by having the Issue and Banking Departments under the same roof, we are of opinion that with the thermometer at 94° the arrangement is not only a convenient but a merciful one, which makes provision for similar facilities being afforded in India. That the public appreciate the convenience of the arrangement may be gathered from the fact that, in every single instance since the passing of the Act, the agency of the Bank has been preferred to the Mint. At all events Mr. Laing has very high authority for the course adopted by him, for although it is well known that some people have a crotchet on the subject, the Committee of the House of Commons in their report of July 1858, to which by the way the Secretary of State is an assenting party, say that "much practical inconvenience would arise from removing the Department of Issue from the Bank." Moreover we have the high authority of Sir Robert Peel in support of the course followed by Mr. Laing. It is a well known fact that the author of the Act of 1844 objected to the issue of Government notes by a commission as subjecting the circulation to political influence and the risk of Government being involved in difficulties in the event of forgeries, as in the case of the forged Exchequer Bills, or any run for gold.

Repeated discussions and increasing knowledge of the practical advantages derived from the existing arrangements with the Bank of England have convinced the public that the Committee and Sir Robert Peel are right. We have left ourselves little space to dwell on the obvious advantages to the future welfare of India which Mr. Laing's bill offers over that of Mr. Wilson. We take little account of the direct gain to Government either from the currency investments or the abolition of the Treasury, but we do attach importance to our soldiers and to the prospective [illegible] remittances by means of a well organised [illegible] Branch Banks instead of by escorts of armed [illegible] Government agency throughout the three [illegible] Presidencies. The risk of the Banks and by [illegible] Boards is guarded throughout the entire range [illegible] of India and protected by them to the utmost of their [illegible] without the intervention of the State, the government [illegible] has adopted a policy calculated [illegible] to advance the material and social [illegible] of the people, and to secure the good government and [illegible] attachment of its [illegible] for this attachment of its [illegible] ions than even the saving to Go- [illegible]ment, the Bank are thus opened up. If [illegible] of five years, expectations shall have been [illegible] in overpaid or does not adequately discharge the obligations she has undertaken, he is free [illegible] separate and build then a more equitable arrangement can be obtained into. Meanwhile that Government can have no interest separate from that of the community, we commend to the perusal of those theorists who dream of the great advantages of a Government currency and of its management by the State, the following extract from Huskisson's speech on the English Currency and the proposed interference of Government. "Resources of a far different character this country possesses in abundance. They are to be found in the immense and increasing produce of its territory, in the unwearied extension of its industry, in the elastic and expansive force of its legitimate commerce, in the habits which feed and fostering each other, all fed and put in motion by capital, the genuine growth of progressive accumulation and not the fictitious result of any artificial contrivance. At such a moment, during a monetary crisis the preservation of the Bank from actual failure, though an important is but a secondary consideration: that of the country is the first."

ENGLISH PRESS.

MR. COBDEN'S THREE PANICS.

(From the Saturday Review, May 3.)

[illegible] speakers, is a recent pam- [illegible] considerable [illegible] land during [illegible] sudden aug- [illegible] place have been suggested [illegible] By authority of France, Mr. Cobden undertakes to prove that the preparations in the French dockyards have never justified the alarm and rivalry for which they furnished the excuse; and the conclusion is, that both Governments should arrange, by friendly negotiation, a proportionate reduction of their naval armaments. Mr. Gladstone's language at Manchester indicates a similar disposition to economy, although it is impossible for a Cabinet Minister to impugn, except by hints and mysterious phrases, the policy for which he is responsible in common with his colleagues. Both authorities concur in their condemnation of a large warlike expenditure but Mr. Cobden undertakes to prove in detail that the preparations for defence have been unnecessary, while it seems to be Mr. Gladstone's opinion that the revenue which is at present raised ought to be reduced because it exceeds the resources of the country. Wherever money has been wasted by mismanagement, there is no room for controversy; for the most zealous advocates of national defences never professedly demand that useless articles should be purchased, or that ships and fortifications should be constructed for more than their legitimate cost. Mr. Cobden has an easy task in exposing the blunders and obstinacy of the Admiralty, but his main objections would have been equally tenable if iron ships had been built at the time when the navy was, to a great extent, reconstructed. There is no doubt that war with France has several times been thought probable, and that the fear has happily not been realized. The costly precautions which were taken against the supposed danger may have been superfluous, or they may have been eminently prudent. Mr. Cobden, and his friends foresaw that, in each instance, peace would be maintained, but they would certainly have denied, with equal confidence, the possibility either of the Crimean or of the Italian war. The peaceable Government of France has during the interval which Mr. Cobden for his own purposes surveys, increased its debt by about a hundred and fifty millions sterling, although its legitimate revenue has at the same time proved extraordinarily elastic; and the entire excess of taxation may be attributable either to actual war or to military and naval preparations. The alliance or amity which has been maintained is satisfactory and fortunate; but in 1853 Mr. Cobden himself would perhaps have admitted that, if there was to be a war in the following year, England was at least as likely as Russia to be the object of French hostility. In the beginning of 1858, when the *Moniteur* daily published the insulting adresses of the French colonels, it was not easy to foresee that Lombardy would be conquered, and Savoy annexed, before Malta or the Channel Islands were threatened.

The three epochs of alleged panic were not the less extraordinary because, like all times of crisis, they have now become historical and familiar. In 1840, a generation of tranquility came to a sudden close, and a confused democratic revolution placed the whole Continent in arms. The party which had established the Republic in France constantly appealed to the reminiscences of 1792, and its most zealous adherents to this day denounce the error of not having once more precipitated crusading armies over all the frontiers of France. There was war in Italy, in Hungary, and in Austria itself; Ireland was threatened with insurrection; and Lamartine was plotting a treacherous seizure of Savoy as the price of assistance to Piedmont. It was allowable for Edglish politicians to think that unknown and alarming dangers called for certain measures of security. The hollowness of the revolutionary movement could not possibly be understood until a universal reaction had set in favour of despotism. In 1854 and 1852, the establishment of an absolute dynasty in France once more took all men by surprise. The ruler who founded his claim to sovereignty on his professed continuance of the system of Napoleon might not unreasonably be suspected of extending his imitation to the foreign policy of the first Emperor, and the English Government might have been excused for sharing in the general uneasiness; yet the total expenditure on the navy in 1852 and 1853 appears, from the tables which Mr. Cobden has published, not to have exceeded the average of the previous ten or twelve years. The great increase which has subsequently taken place is to be attributed rather to the Russian war than to special jealousy of France; but it is undoubtedly true that great alarm prevailed in the latter part of 1859 and throughout the following year, and once more it may be asserted that the general uneasiness was well founded. It has since been ascertained that, in 1858, the Emperor Napoleon had arranged with Count Cavour the scheme of an Italian war, although Austria had offered no provocation whatever to France. On the first day of the new year the purpose of a rupture was announced in language at the same time mysterious and intelligible, and Mr. Cobden presumes boldly on the infirmity of human memory when he asserts, as if on the authority of two English Governments, that Austria was responsible for the war. The determination to render England secure against similar acts of aggression was founded, not merely on the deliberate initiation of a warlike policy, but also on the facility with which it was brought to a successful issue. During the spring of 1859, the French Government repeatedly assured the English Minister that the army was still on a peace footing. A few weeks later, the most thoroughly equipped expedition of modern times had been conducted by the Emperor in person across the Alps to Magenta and Solferino. A peace establishment which furnished ample means for a gigantic war implied equivalent precautions on the part of a prudent neighbour; and the Volunteer army, and a navy doubling the maritime force of France, accurately represent the unanimous feeling of this country. It is remarkable that Mr. Cobden is almost as much opposed to the gratuitous levy of Volunteers as to the costly armaments which guard the seas. His complaint that young men are diverted from civil pursuits is a curious result of inveterate prejudice. A shopman who marches out to Hyde Park or Hampstead on a Saturday afternoon is diverted from civil pursuits neither more nor less than if he were playing at skittles in the back-yard of a tavern.

There is reason to hope that the naval estimates may hereafter be reduced by the employment of iron vessels, and by the consequent diminution in the expense of repairs; and much additional saving may be effected if, at any future time, the French Government becomes permanently and visibly inclined to peace. For the present, it is allowable to judge by recent experience, and it cannot be denied that the Empire has witnessed two wars which might easily have been avoided. The first English blue-book on the Russian war bears the odd title of "Disputes between France and Russia relating to the Holy Places." The Emperor Napoleon picked a most unnecessary quarrel with Turkey about some trinkets and mummeries at Jerusalem, and the Emperor Nicholas proceeded to invade Moldavia because the Porte had submitted to the French demands. The subsequent rupture was partly attributable to the weakness of the English Government, but France had been the first to disturb the peace of the world. The Italian war, waged for the sake of an idea, ended in the seizure of Savoy and Nice; and it is absurd to maintain that equally plausible pretexts might not be found for any aggression which might be thought advisable. The popularity of the Italian cause in England never confused the national perception that French ambition was formidable to Europe. A loaded gun is dangerous, although the same weapon may have been previously discharged in another direction.

There is much valuable matter in Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, and his statistics show that the naval force of England might, except for the impending change in the construction of ships of war, defy all competition. His comparisons, however, with the French navy prove little until he takes the strength of the army into consideration. The danger of frustrating the national feeling of France by inadequate armaments is by no means serious. According to M. Cobden, there is a popular belief that the French fleet commands the Channel, and well-informed politicians are perfectly aware that all English preparations are essentially defensive. The popularity of the Emperor to a great extent depends on the national impression that he has rescued the honour of the flag, and in a war with England he might confidently rely on the support of cherished animosities and prejudices; but there is happily no present fear of a rupture, and reciprocal good will is to some extent promoted by the conviction on both sides that an invasion is impossible. The magnitude of the armaments which may be necessary for habitual security cannot be defined by any general or immutable rule. The vast outlay for construction which has been incurred during late years ought, from its nature to be temporary. On the other hand, American experience illustrates the extravagance of arming for the first time in the middle of a war. The expedition to Canada, which, like all other warlike operations, injured Mr. Cobden's costume, was the only economical measure which has been adopted by any recent Administration. Any expense was better than a display of weakness which would have confirmed the all but universal determination of the Northern Americans to persevere in an intolerable wrong: and if the naval and military establishments of the country had been less efficiently organized, the reinforcements which were easily spared to Canada could only have been provided at a much larger expense.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

(From the Saturday Review, May 3.)

At the moment when the civil war in America has reached a point at which both parties have been sufficiently exasperated by defeat and encouraged by victory to make peace seem more distant than ever, its deplorable results in this country begin to assume alarming proportions. For many months the state of affairs in the cotton manufacturing districts has been growing more grave. Though there have been no outrages, no loud or angry complaints, no obtrusive demonstrations—till quite lately no appeals to public sympathy, and scarcely any sign to show at a distance, of what was passing, except an occasional paragraph in a newspaper—every one has long known that there was in Lancashire a large and growing deficiency in the demand for labour, much actual suffering, and the prospect of a most gloomy future. Such a letter as the number of the *Economist* has contained a few simple figures, showing how far the supply of cotton fell short of what was needed to give full occupation to the thousands of workmen taught from their childhood to depend on it alone for their maintenance, and by what gradations that supply must inevitably become more inadequate still. Yet, in spite of most serious privations, the men of Lancashire have, till very recently, kept their troubles to themselves. They have been content to bear their own burthens. That they have borne them with such silent nobleness thus far, will not make their countrymen less ready to give them aid when they begin to ask it.

It is not difficult to collect the gloomy characteristics of the time that has given the population of the cotton manufacturing districts an opportunity of showing so much self-reliance. From the commencement of the present year to the end of last week, not quite four-sevenths of the usual amount of cotton had been consumed; not quite four-sevenths therefore of the usual amount of labour had been employed. Some manufacturers had long closed their mills altogether; many more were working short time; and not half the whole number were still able to afford six days' employment in a week. In some districts, the reduction of manufacturing operations proceeded more rapidly than in others. The millowners of Blackburn, Stockport, and Preston, less wealthy than those of Manchester, and engaged in the production of a class of goods into the cost of which the price of the raw material more largely enters, were the first to suffer. It was in these towns, therefore, that the earliest and heaviest blows fell on the operatives. But in all alike the process has been, or will be, the same, though its rapidity may be greater or less according to the circumstances of each. The operatives, deprived of their weekly revenue, begin by diminishing their usual purchases of food and clothing—thereby aggravating still further the badness of the markets, one of the causes of the sufferings of their class. They proceed to draw out their capital from Friendly Societies and Savings Banks—thereby encroaching on funds which are in very few cases adequate to supply the wants of a prolonged period of destitution. Meanwhile, they make their purchases more and more exclusively on credit, till the shopkeepers, giving credit to all and receiving payment from none, share the ruin of their customers. Before long, they are driven to pawn every article not of absolute necessity. But here again, the pawnbroker, for obvious reasons, can only offer the most unfavourable terms. Lastly, they fall back on the support of the poor-rates and the aid of the private benevolence of their richer neighbours; and even these resources seem now to be threatening to prove inadequate.

By such stages as these have hundreds of workmen, accustomed to earn from 12s. to 30s. per week, become dependent on the poor-rates for a pittance of 2s. 6d. or 3s. a week, and on soup-kitchens and other forms of private charity for their daily meal—so hardly have the consequences of a political crisis fallen on a particular class of the community. There is a growing feeling that something more ought to be done for these poor fellows than merely to keep them and their families from absolute starvation. There is a growing feeling also that, in a season of distress so exceptional in its character and origin, the whole burthen of relieving it ought not to fall on the inhabitants of the suffering district. But, before the public begins to act on these feelings, the most exact and ample information should be afforded both of the nature and extent of the existing distress, and of the means by which it is proposed to distribute the sums which may be contributed to relieve it. It is certain that great evils resulted from the manner in which the rate-in-aid was distributed in London in the winter of 1860. It is clear, from the vagueness with which the municipal authorities of Manchester represent an invasion of [illegible] local charity, that experience gives them reason to dread its effects. Even in Manchester, however, it is to be feared that the distress will soon be greater than local wealth can grapple with successfully. In other towns, the cry for extraneous assistance has been already raised. All honour is due to the districts the population of which is both able and willing to rely exclusively on its own resources. But where the ability or the will is wanting, the relief of those who suffer on account of the national policy becomes a duty incumbent on the nation.

In respect of the numbers needing help, Manchester is entitled to a prominent place in the list of suffering towns. By a recent table, it appears that out of 47,500 artisans usually employed, more than 9,000 are wholly unemployed and more than 14,000 working short time. But we are told that if nearly 10,000 persons are now receiving relief from the ratepayers, more than 20,000 received it in 1857-8. Manchester loudly declares itself competent to provide for its own wants. Its citizens indignantly decline to place themselves on a level with the people of the west of Ireland by accepting the assistance of strangers. Such is the spirit in which a wealthy and intelligent community has a peculiar character of its own, which cannot suffer without a deterioration affecting more or less the individuals who compose it. Manchester is no doubt able to meet all the immediate necessities of its population. Let it do so generously. By providing the destitute with adequate support out of its own resources alone, it will probably more than the equivalent of pecuniary sacrifice it may make in discouraging the ready flow of alien charity. We would gladly believe that we err in fearing that the extent of distress in Manchester will before long far exceed that of 1857-8, and become too great for the resources as well of local charity as of the impoverished ratepayers.

The Manchester spirit discourages. Preston and Blackburn publicly invite the assistance of their countrymen. In the former, half the mill operatives are out of work, and the relief afforded is three times as great as that given on the average of the last six years; yet those years included a year of bad trade and the period of a strike. At the same time, a local relief fund, which had been raised in aid of the rates, is now exhausted. At Blackburn more than a fifth of the operatives are wholly without employment; the relief provided is four times as great as that given last year, and the rates have been already largely anticipated. On behalf of these districts, and of others where the suffering is not less disproportionate to the means at hand, there is ample scope for the exercise of sympathy. The case rests not on the pathetic lamentations of "A Lancashire Lad," narrating scenes of distress which may well exist without there being any necessity for the intervention of strangers, but on the definite statements of responsible officers. Only let there be reason for expecting that the funds subscribed will be wisely administered. The demoralization which must flow from the enforced idleness of men accustomed to regular employment is an evil sufficiently formidable. It need not be aggravated by the more serious demoralization which always prevails wherever large sums of money are carelessly distributed amongst a miscellaneous population.

In London, friends of the strikes which so fatally diminished the funds which might have made them less dependent on charity in their present hour of need, the operatives have shown powers of organization which might now be well applied to the proper distribution of the relief funds. Capable and honourable men are not [illegible] among the Lancashire operatives, and they would have the knowledge necessary to enable them to discriminate wisely between proper and improper applications. By acting together in the administration of relief in a crisis like the present, masters and workmen may be bound together by a fresh link of sympathy. But details such as these belong rather to the people on the spot. Another point, however, has been raised, which involves a question of public policy, and upon which there is a very strong feeling in Lancashire. The chief object of a deputation of operatives held in Manchester on Tuesday last, was to protest against the enforcement of the labour test; and every one would be glad if some satisfactory substitute could be devised for a safeguard against abuse which, in many instances, works with needless harshness. Nevertheless, it is absolutely necessary that able-bodied men should not be permitted to live in idleness at the expense of the ratepayers, and the adoption of some precautionary test is indispensable. Even in an emergency like the present, it is impossible, without great hesitation, to suspend any of the rules that have long guarded the approaches to the public purse. The ratepayers must not be forgotten. If it be possible, we should prefer to see the relief of the sufferers by the present crisis committed exclusively to an organization especially adapted to the purpose.

If the past and the present are gloomy, it is impossible for us to conceal from ourselves that still blacker clouds overhang the future. The stock of cotton is weekly diminishing, and the next cotton year, which ends on 31st August, opens with brighter hopes. While the stock in hand in the corresponding weeks of last year stood at 943,000, 884,000, and 953,000 bales respectively, the three weeks last past of this year exhibit a steady decrease from 455,000 to 429,570 and 398,000 bales. And while it is certain that no cotton at all can be expected from America, even from India less will arrive at Liverpool between the present time and the end of June then during the corresponding period of last year. For we owe the fact of our present stock not being still less than it is, to our having forced India not only to increase its export but to press them forward with unusual precipitancy. On this account, instead of 225,000 bales of Surat cotton, only 170,000, according to the most careful calculations, will arrive before the end of June. But this is not the worst. Even if India should produce next year more cotton than there is any prospect of her doing—or if the American prairie grass, which is now being tried at Manchester, should answer the most sanguine expectations that have been formed in respect to it—a long period must elapse before a demand which falls short even of the present limited production can regain dimensions which would give employment to the vast population of the cotton districts.

LITERATURE.

MR. LAING ON THE ARYAN RACE AND LANGUAGES*

(From the Friend of India, May 22.)

IN the rooms of the Dalhousie Institute of Calcutta, on the evening of the 12th instant, was witnessed a spectacle quite unique of late years in the Bengal presidency. It is to be hoped, of many like it yet to come. The Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer delivered a popular lecture, the Civilian Lieutenant Governor of Bengal presided as chairman, and the Viceroy of India attended as a spectator and applauded as a listener. Even in England such a sight as the three leading members of the Executive government, assisting in the instruction of the members of a popular Institute, would be remarkable. Electioneering necessities or political difficulties might induce Mr. Gladstone, Sir Cornewall Lewis and Lord Palmerston to appear on some popular platform together, though as a rule the annual dinner at the Mansion House is the only field on which the statesmen of the day are accustomed to appear and talk vague, ambiguous politics. But in India, where the existence of public opinion has been so long hidden and so frequently denied, where the Government is despotic and has no such reason to court popularity as in England, the presence of these three members of the Executive in the Dalhousie Institute has a peculiar significance. It means that the reign of exclusive "official priggishness" is at an end; that public opinion is so valuable as to be worth influencing, so potent as to be worth enlisting; and that the obscurity in which Indian administrators have so long concealed themselves and their acts, is no longer necessary since their blunders are no longer so numerous. Lord Elgin will find it for the good of the country, as well as of his own reputation, to take advantage of every legitimate opportunity, consistent with the indignity of his office, to meet in public his fellow-countrymen and our native subjects. Whether as Chancellor of the University, as guest at the annual dinners of the Chamber of Commerce and on St. Andrew's day, on the occasion of opening a new section of railway like his two immediate predecessors, or at any other of those public gatherings which are far too few in India, we trust he will be found ready to meet and to understand the public.

Mr. Laing's lecture is one worthy of his University reputation as a scholar, and of his position as an Anglo-Indian statesman. In the former character he has succeeded in placing before his hearers, in the compass of an hour's discourse, the last result of such investigations into the language and peoples of the Aryan race, as those of Bopp, Bunsen, Max Müller, and Dr. Haug. His style is clear, his diction occasionally eloquent, and his avoidance of the use of purely technical phrases, remarkable. He is popular without being superficial, learned without being pedantic, difficult or obscure. Occasionally a mere remark or allusion is so suggestive as to open out a wide field of thought and historic reminiscence. For instance, in his comparison of the Aryan with the Turanian and Semitic classes of languages, in illustration of the fact that the genius of a people is reflected in its language, he cites the word expressing existence—in Sanscrit *asmi*, in Greek *esmi*, in Latin *sum*, in English *am*, and remarks: "it requires no great stretch of imagination to see in the compact concision and disdain of ornament which cut down the primitive *asmi* to such a word as *sum* a trace of the qualities which made the Roman master of the world." This word is the common property of the Aryan race and paints them out as eminently the intellectual and progressive people of the world. The Chinese have no such word as *is*, expressing relation, identity, or philosophic fact. They merely put words together and shew their meaning by gesture and into nation, saying not "the lion is fierce" but "lion fierce;" while the Semitic family go only one step further using the childish phrase "lion, be fierce." Yet the Chinese language, called by Max Müller a Radical tongue, because no such roots are used as words, is spoken by the most ancient and numerous civilised people of the world; and the Semitic languages, spoken by thirty millions at least, are pre-eminently the religious languages of the world. In them God gave the Law to Moses and the chosen people worshipped: from a nation, who once spoke them, Christ was born: from the dregs of Judaism and Christianity and in the tongue of the descendants of Ishmael Mahomet compiled his ravings. God has given the world the true knowledge of himself through the imperfect Semitic tongues, but no race has ever permanently progressed which was not Aryan. To the Aryan of Europe, Semite and the Turanian has each been a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. To the degraded Aryan of the South the Semite and Turanian have been masters, till his younger brother has come from the cold West to deliver him from his bondage and offer him a glorious future.

And in this lies the true value of Mr. Laing's lecture. As a practical statesman, not a dreaming scholar, he tells the Hindoos that they are our elder brethren, he points out to the Englishman as well as the Hindoo the respective position and duties of each. No nation has ever progressed in the world which was not Aryan.

"It is a singular reflection that of the innumerable myriads who have lived for thousands of years on three-quarters of the habitable surface of the globe: in the whole of Africa, except Ancient Egypt which was ruled, if not peopled, by an Asiatic race; the whole of aboriginal America; the whole of Malaya, Australia, and Polynesia; and the greater half of Asia, no thought, no book, no discovery, no effort of intellect, is recorded, which affects in the slightest appreciable degree the sum total of human science and civilization. On the other hand, the merest specks on the map, as Greece and England, have produced in fruitful abundance great minds and great workers, who have carried humanity forward, and stamped their impression of themselves on the surrounding world and on succeeding ages. All Arian nations possess in a greater or less degree this divine faculty. Contrasted broadly with the standard of other races, there is no such thing as a *stupid* Arian nation. Hindostan had first-rate grammarians, metaphysicians, poets, and algebraists, long before the Christian era. It is true, the very vividness of his faculties make the Arian more susceptible of outward influences than the Chinese with his stereotyped civilization, and the Semite with his one or two narrow but profound ideas. Hence the history of Arian nations is one of perpetual change: their law is progress, and to stand still is to decline."

"To stand still is to decline"!—how sadly illustrated in the history of the Aryans of Asia Mr. Laing points out the cause:—

"Does, for instance, a priestly caste establish itself too firmly in any Arian nation, and succeed, contrary to the genius of the race, in fettering thought and stereotyping religious forms and social institutions, instantly that nation is struck by a blight and withers and decays. India under the Brahmins is as different from what India might have been if the warrior, the trading, and the cultivating classes had maintained a due equilibrium, as Modern Europe is from that which Modern Europe would have been, if, in the middle ages, the Pope and the Mendicant Friars had obtained an undisputed ascendancy. But Arian races differ from others in this respect that their decline is never hopeless, and they carry with them a capacity for regeneration. The lively intellect, the soul capable of appreciating reason and recognizing truth, are never completely lost, and with these a generation or two of favourable external circumstances may produce in any Arian race a fresh blossoming of the flowers of civilization."

Such language as this has been used again and again by others, but its value here consists in the statesman who speaks it. He does not flatter the self-conceit of the native by deluding him with the idea of equality. He does not falsify the history of the past, nor render unnecessary all progress in the future by such doctrines as have too often of late been uttered in the Legislative Council. "The institution of castes, and the too exclusive ascendancy of priestly domination, alien to the genius of the race and unknown to their Vedic ancestors, have arrested progress, and for an Arian to stand still is to perish. We find India split up into fragments, without national life or unity, torn by internal dissensions, or an easy prey to foreign conquerors of alien race and religion." In this respect the fate of the younger Aryan race to come to India to seek commerce not dominion, but dominion was forced upon them by aggressions, not of native Indians, but of the degenerate descendants of alien races of Mongolian conquerors. The genius of a handful of heroes and statesmen has carried our empire in two generations, from the Black Hole of Calcutta to the Himalayas and Cape Comorin. Surely it may be said that the hand of Providence is in these events, and that we are here, not for our own sakes only, but on a sacred mission, to stretch out the right hand of aid to our weaker brother, who once far outstripped us, but has now fallen behind in the race." In all this what hope there is for the Hindoo if caste be destroyed, protected by demolished, and superstition weakened. In a tropical climate he may never become physically what his white younger brother of the West is. But with that faith which has its cradle in the East, that intellect which created a great literature and a perfect language before Homer sang and Plato wrote, he cannot remain for ever degraded.

Mr. Laing's admirable advice to the Englishmen in India, which we reprint elsewhere, is disfigured and weakened by the implied assertion that Anglo-Indians are in the habit of applying the term "nigger" to their native fellow-subjects. This is so incorrect, and in the mouths of such men as Mr. Layard has so misled the people of England, that we trust Mr. Laing will enquire into its truth. It is the raw Englishman, not the Anglo-Indian—that is, the young ensign, mechanic or in fact the newcomer—who indulges in a habit which the better example of experienced Anglo-Indians soon breaks him off. When the *Times'* special correspondent first landed at Calcutta he was a guest in the Bengal Club. The first morning he was awoke by a young officer, a fellow-passenger, maltreating his servant. He jumped to the same conclusion as Mr. Laing, and both his letters and diary, admirable otherwise as the former were, were steeped in misrepresentation of Anglo-Indians. It is due to Englishmen in India that Mr. Laing should correct this mistake as publicly as he has made it, should he have the same reason to believe it erroneous as we have.

* Lecture on the Indo-European Languages and Races; by the Hon'ble Samuel Laing. Delivered at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, May 12th 1862, and published at the request of the Members of the Institute. Published by C. B. Lewis, at the Bengal Army Orphanage Press, Calcutta: 1862.

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